

Norwich Bulletin

and Courier

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The Circulation of The Bulletin

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 5,000 of the 4,000 houses in Norwich, a record by nearly three per cent of the people. In Washington it is delivered to over 100,000 houses, in Putnam and Danbury to over 1,000 and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and sixty rural free delivery routes.

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CIRCULATION

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THE MAINE REVELATION.

The result in the Maine election is a revelation with what has been passing throughout the campaign in general respects. It was anticipated that the republican or democratic victory rested with the action of the legislature, and it was likewise anticipated that the progressive vote would show a marked falling off.

If anything was necessary after two years' experience to demonstrate the fallacy of the third party's existence, the Maine election has provided it. This revelation is the same as has come from all sections of the country. The tremendous gain of 184 per cent, which the republican figures show, is a great recovery of strength, while the slump of the progressive vote to radically one-third that of two years ago, and in an election when a larger vote was cast than at the presidential contest, shows the trend of opinion.

Insofar as national issues were involved there was no disposition to further contribute to the democratic control, while on strictly state issues the hopeless situation of the bull moose has been positively revealed. Their only excuse for future existence is for the maintenance of principles of government and the safety of the state.

The situation is, as set forth by the head of the progressive state ticket in Pennsylvania upon resigning, that there is no reason for the continuance of this party when it is working for the same objects as another. A great many in Maine are apparently of the same mind as the third party vote showed.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET SYSTEM.

Though its good points have been advanced from time to time, congress is now at a point where it should be able to see for itself the value of a budget system in the administration of the finances of the federal government. It ought not to be necessary for some emergency to arise before thought is given to economy and the introduction of greater efficiency in the management of the government. It ought not to be necessary at all times, but under the present method of crowding unnecessary projects into the appropriation bills and leaving them there through log rolling methods, the carrying of unfavorable bills through congress is a waste of time and effort. It fails to get the needed action.

Under the present method of appropriating even so much as which the government treasury will stand with little attention paid to the income and slight effort made to overcome waste, it is impossible to give the proper consideration to the mass of overlapping appropriations.

It has been shown, and action is likely to be taken in accordance with the advice, that millions can be saved by the elimination of needless appropriations in one bill alone. Such being the case in one instance there are excellent reasons to believe that it should probably be followed in some others, and it will be when there is a determination to supplant the present methods with the budget system and replace extravagance with economy, taxation ought to accomplish it if it is given time and latitude enough.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

Bringing with inconsideration is the way in which Senator Brandegee registers to the bills of the present administration in that direction. Too little consideration has been given to matters of great importance and preparations made for their passage without proper investigation as to what they mean or what they are likely to result in accomplishing.

In the Clayton anti-trust bill attention is called by the Brooklyn Eagle in this provision: "It shall be unlawful for any corporation engaged in commerce to do business in any state contrary to the laws of the state in which that corporation was created or contrary to the laws of the state in which it may be doing business," and referring to it as a joker.

It declares that "if the senate must be moved there are safer subjects than the Clayton bill."

Relative to the law concerning in-

functions which has been approved in conference, prohibiting the courts from issuing any restraining order, interfering with any person or persons who are commanding, advising or persuading others by peaceful means to terminate their employment, the New York Sun believes congress proposes "to create by statute a privileged class among Americans whose individual and collective conduct shall be exempt from the restraints that modify the conduct of others."

That such questions of vital importance should be handled with speed and a lack of understanding of the subject, means legislation of a highly undesirable character with a dangerous tendency, resulting in something not intended or more harm than good.

PART OF THE GAME.

The rescue of the marooned party of explorers, after several efforts to reach their isolated place of refuge in the far north, serves to recall the many similar sacrifices which have been made first and last in behalf of science.

Like many other hazardous occupations, the invasion of unknown and in some cases almost impassable regions, has great attractions, and though the hardships and dangers of such undertakings are fully understood in advance, there continues to be plenty of men who are willing to risk their lives for the achievement which is possible, and from which the advancement of worldly knowledge, the honor and adventure are the greatest recompense.

This portion of Stefansson's expedition on the Karuk was seeking the direction of the tidal currents, which it was hoped to secure by permitting their vessel to drift in the ice. The crushing sinking of the ship, therefore, in a perilous position and it is probable but for their good fortune in locating Wrangel Island, their fate would have been the same as that of the eight missing members.

Despite the progress which has been made in Arctic exploration, the advancement in methods and the lessons from Peary, Scott and Amundsen the world continue unabated, but however shocking, they are not sufficient to destroy the interest and enthusiasm in such work. The fate of certain of the Karuk crew is only what many others by the plate which they will be willing to run can be expected to experience. It goes with the game.

BOARDING THE SCHOOL TEACHER

It may be necessary to have been a rural school teacher to fully understand the problems which confront one in that position, but it can be readily understood that fit boarding places are necessary for the attraction of the class of teachers which the country schools should have. As a rule communities which provide congenial living conditions secure and hold good teachers, while those not doing so must take the best of the teachers who are being preferred by a person of the name of John Crawford, who came from Dugganstown, in the north of Ireland. This was in January, 1899. He claimed to be a descendant of the Hon. James Lindsay Crawford, a young son of the family, who had taken refuge in Ireland from the persecutions of 1690-1691.

The claimant was clever enough after arriving at Ayr to not make his mission known until he had secured a considerable amount of information respecting the family history. For Ayr he proceeded to visit Kilmorie, once the residence of the great family of Crawford. Here he obtained some valuable papers, which he found in an outhouse, including among them letters written by James Lindsay Crawford, whose descendant he pretended to be.

John appropriated these papers and pretended that he was the descendant of the family. His story and his evidence he had gathered together made an impression on the people in and about the village and through promises of what he would do when he secured the estates he was able to raise considerable money.

In due time the pretender to the Crawford peerage instituted judicial proceedings. His advocates brought forward some very feeble parole evidence, but they mainly rested their case upon the documents which had been discovered in the old cabinet at Kilmorie. These letters, when originally discovered, had been written on the first and third pages, but in the interim the second pages had been filled up in an exact imitation of the old hand with matter skillfully contrived to support the pretensions of the newcomer.

This forgery was discovered and charges were brought against the claimant and he and his chief abettor, James Bradley, were both brought to trial before the high court of justice in Edinburgh in 1912. The claimant was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. The claimant was shipped off to Botany Bay and arrived in New South Wales in 1912. During his residence there he contrived to ingratiate himself with MacQuarrie, the governor of the island and to have part of his punishment remitted and he returned to England in 1920.

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At last the case came before the lords' committee of privileges, which is the highest court in Scotland. Lord Brougham was counsel in the cause, and he publicly expressed his opinion that it was well founded. Many of the claimant's adherents, however, were deterred from proceeding further in the matter by the unfavorable report of two trustworthy commissioners, who had been appointed to investigate the affair in Scotland. On the other hand, Nugent Bell, William Kaye and Sir Frederick Pollock, with a host of eminent legal authorities, predicted success.

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Maintaining his father's truthfulness, he declared that his ancestor, the Hon. James Lindsay Crawford, had settled in Ireland, and that the last died there between 1765 and 1770, leaving a family of which he was the chief. On the other hand, the fact that Lord Glasgow, who had succeeded by this time to the estates, insisted that the son of the family who was supposed to have gone to Ireland, and from whom the pretender traced his descent, had in reality died in London in 1745, and finally proved that a record to his death remained in London, and the decision of the house of lords was "that from the facts before us we are satisfied that any further inquiry is hopeless and unnecessary."

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SAVED BY TWO BLUE EYES

Leon loved the old plaza with its elms and willows lying like an oasis in the southern part of the city, and every day the placid surface of the pond reflected his sad face. He knew that the city was a better place than the one he had left behind.

For three years Leon had lived in that part of the city. When he returned from business, the plaza called him in the quiet evening, and while walking to the car that took him to the office he passed it in the early morning, when there were barely any people in the streets and the plaza was sleeping.

Winter evenings Leon often put on his heavy overcoat and sat down there on a lonely bench.

There the three years of the firm for which Leon worked failed, and he stood without any occupation. For months he tried to get a new position, but in vain; nobody seemed to have any need for his services, and now he spent every evening resting on a bench on the plaza with the elms and willows.

There the time passed quickly while he was watching the endless caravan of men and women passing along the walks in these gray autumn nights, and it was then that he began to discern things he had before seen on his old beloved plaza.

He studied the gay or serious faces of the passing crowd, listened to the laughter of the children playing among the willows, and it seemed to him that every little pebble on the walk was something that had fallen from a human heart—a dream, a hope, a sorrow.

Everything had voice in the lonely plaza. From every leaf Leon thought he heard a sigh, on every branch he imagined a sad old people dreaming of a sunny existence. The old plaza sang its song with mystic voices.

Autumn passed and the following winter to Leon almost began to seem to the end of his savings and still he had to go to work. He was fit only to be a clerk as his father and grandfather had been before him, and he went on bravely looking for work, every night returning to the plaza tired and disappointed.

As he had no other parents nor relatives, he had got into the habit of confiding his thoughts to an old elm in a dark and lonely corner.

He passed the whole spring among the trees, which were getting leaves and flowers and which charmed him by the fragrance which exuded from them.

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TODAY IS FREE STAMP DAY

With spring Leon's last hopes vanished and he was left alone in the crowded streets when he was looking for work.

The plaza began to be crowded with people admiring the stars and the reflection of the silver moon on the placid surface of the pond. The children playing among the trees sang an old melodiously song known to everybody in the neighborhood. "La loca de amor."

Leon stood silent, leaning against the old elm listening to the sweet voices of the children. In the dim, mysterious light he saw the loving young couples on the benches, the factory girls from the neighborhood and hard-working clerks—but the moon wrapped them in her silvery light and made every girl a beautiful princess and every man a hero.

Leon was sitting at the foot of the old elm, surrounded by leaves and the mysterious things, floating in the air among the motionless trees above the lonely benches and the dusty walks.

He had never had a sweetheart, he had never whispered words of love to a pair of blue or brown eyes in a summer twilight. And he asked his old friend, the elm, why this happiness had been denied him. He thought he felt the heart of the tree beating within the trunk, and in a very low voice, that no nightingale might overhear him, he thought he heard the tree to bring him a pair of sweet blue eyes, very blue eyes, a living, sweet, warm, loving, driving away a lack of courage and thoughts of suicide.

The next evening, after another day of disappointment, he returned to the plaza and threw himself at the foot of the old elm, listening to the singing, and the tree gave him a few drops of sweet, peaceful dreaming, only to be followed by the dreadful awakening to cold, cruel, brutal reality. Had there only been a pair of blue eyes to cheer him up, he would have looked for work with even greater energy and have felt sure of finding it.

All this he was now telling the old elm, as he sat leaning against its rugged trunk. "I should be so brave," he almost breathed, but suddenly he stopped, his eyes looking at him in the dim light of the summer evening. A slender young girl with beautiful golden hair was approaching. "What are you doing here, alone in the dark?" she asked. "Are you sleeping?"

Leon felt his heart beat madly, as if he were going to burst, and felt unable to answer.

It was his landlady's daughter, whom he had always silently admired, though he had never dared to speak to her because of her wonderful beauty and her lovely blue eyes.

After a long silence Leon told everything. She listened to him patiently and he saw her beautiful eyes grow big with tears.

The children disappeared, singing and the couples on the benches vanished, too, but Leon and the blue-eyed girl remained for a long time on the old slumbering plaza in the shade of the old elm—and now Leon was brave. —Fritz Tempé.

FAMOUS TRIALS

TRIAL OF JOHN LINDSAY CRAWFORD.

When George Lindsay Crawford, the twenty-second earl of Crawford, died in 1896 he had no children and his vast estates descended to his sister, Lady Mary Crawford. But the earl had not been long dead before various claims were advanced to the peerage, one of them being preferred by a person of the name of John Crawford, who came from Dugganstown, in the north of Ireland. This was in January, 1899. He claimed to be a descendant of the Hon. James Lindsay Crawford, a young son of the family, who had taken refuge in Ireland from the persecutions of 1690-1691.

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